Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] MONDAY, MAY 2, 1803. No. 738.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 26.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c
Worsted and other Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

April 30.

GOODS for SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

By private bargain, before the 8th day of next month, the

STOCK of GOODS,

of an extensive and well assorted retail store—the goods imported by the proprietors. Only a small advance on the cost will be required, and liberal credit given upon bond and approved security. Apply to Messrs. Alex. Henderson and Co. Alexandria, or Mr. Brown, Dumfries.

April 1. d8thM

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received at his store, corner of Fairfax and Prince streets, a part of his Spring Goods,

CONSISTING OF

2 cases Dimities,
1 case superior Chintzes (elegant patterns),
1 case printed Cottons, (dark figures)
1000 pieces Nankeens,
2 cases Irish Linens,
200 pieces German Rolls,
1 case striped Nankeens,
1 do. Cotton Stripe,
1 do. Harlaem Stripe,
Cambrick Muslins 6 5 and 9 8 wide,
2 Bales Gurrahs,
1 Case Lady's Chip Hats, latest fashion,
Brown Holland,
Ticklenburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Ravens Duck,
100 Pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

The above Goods will be sold at the most reduced prices.

AMOS ALLISON.

April 29. eo3t

ROBERT B. JAMESSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hhds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
15 do. 2d do. do.
10 do. 3d do. do.
Loaf and Lump do.
10,000 lb. best Green Coffee,
30 qr. chests fresh Teas, assorted from Bohea to Imperial,
4th proof Irish Whiskey,
Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum,
Coniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 doz.
30 boxes Albany Chocolate, 1st and 2d quality,
Mould and dipt Candles,
White and brown Soap,
200 reams of Wrapping Paper of different sizes,
Patent Shot assorted, from BB to No. 10,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Catalonia, Frontinac, Tenerriffe, And Malaga } WINES,
English Gunpowder from F to double battle,
50 boxes fine Muscatelle Raisins,
20 bales Spinning Cotton.

Peppers, black and Cayenne, pimento, cloves, nutmegs, cassia, cinnamon and mace, Durham mustard, pearl and Scotch barley, pickles assorted in boxes, madder, allum, copperas, indigo and brimstone; olive oil in bottles and flasks, Godfred's warranted segars, best chewing tobacco, Leeper and Hamilton's snuff, race and ground ginger, starch, fig blue, pipes in kegs and boxes, rice, prunes, glauber salts, red and pale bark, demijohns assorted, &c. &c.

April 27. d1m

BRIDGES.

On Tuesday the third of May next, being the second day of Prince William court, at the court house of said county, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, will be let to the lowest bidder,

The building of two Bridges, of stone; one over Cedar Run, near Cornwallis's Ford, and the other over Broad Run, near Atwell's Ford. A plan will be shewn on the day of sale, by the commissioners. Bond with satisfactory security will be required. Two thousand dollars are now ready subject to the orders of the Commissioners.

James Ewell, Thos. Lee, sen. Charles Ewell, Bernard Hooe, jun. } Court Comm'ers.

April 8. dds

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Sch'r *Friendship,*
(Intended as a regular Packet)
JOHN QUANDRILL, Master;

for Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, at Mr. Mathewson's wharf, or to PHILIP CARE,
Union street.

April 22. d

For FALMOUTH, (Eng.)

The fine new SNOW
ORION,
S. ALLEN, Master.

She will sail next week, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For passage only apply to the captain on board, or

R. T. HOOE and Co.

April 29. 3td

This Day Landing,

From on board the schooner May Flower, Carlo Mauran, master, and for sale by the subscriber.

20 hhds. Surinam Molasses of an excellent quality,
1 ton of Cordage,
200 tierces Stone Lime,
1 bale Russia Sheetings,
500 pieces Nankeen,
10 chests Young Hyson Tea,
20 bls. new Rum.

J. G. Ladd.

April 29. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muslins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 bls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaister,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

☞ They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2. d

New Publications.

Just come to hand and for sale by the subscribers—— Emeline; the Orphan of the Castle, in three vols. by C. Smith; making the 7th, 8th and 9th vols. of Conrad's and Co's edition of select novels. Price to subscribers one dollar, to non-subscribers one dol. 25 cents per volume.

Select Plays, 3d volume.

Containing the Poor Gentleman, Follyes it Flies, and the Secret. Price to subscribers 1 dol. to non-subscribers 1 dollar 25 cents.

R. and J. GRAY,
King street.

Where country merchants may be supplied with school and family bibles and testaments, spelling books, primmers ink-powder, bonnet boards, chap books, toy books, &c. on as good terms as the same articles can be bought in Baltimore.

April 29. d

T. SIMMS—*has for Sale,*

SALT,

For the fisheries; some excellent Bacon, and first quality Segars.

March 22. d

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Robert Measе, deceased, to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 28th day of May next, on the premises, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Viz.

A tract of Land on Holmes's run, in Fairfax county, containing forty four acres and an half, with a water Grist Mill, Dwelling House and other improvements thereon; known by the name of Milford, and formerly occupied by Robert Allison, deceased, and is distant from Alexandria about 5 miles.

Another piece of Land in the vicinity of this town, near the George Town road, containing five acres and ten perches.

Also, the estate, title and interest of said Robert Measе to the following lots and ground rents, viz: one Lot fronting on Pitt street, between King and Cameron streets, lately occupied by Robert Measе as a garden; a Lot on Wales's Alley, adjoining the Lots in possession of Michael Thorn and Thomas Crandel; a ground rent of one hundred and 14 dols. per annum; on a Lot on Union street, leased to Thomas Crandell; one other rent of forty dollars per annum; on a Lot on Wales's Alley leased to Michael Thorn. The sale of the first mentioned tract of Land, will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and of the remainder at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale are notes with approved endorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, payable in three, six, and nine months. Deeds to be executed to the purchasers after the last payment.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
Trustee.

April 28. dtf

JUST RECEIVED,

Thirteen Hundred dry, well cured

Venison Hams,

A few hundred sweet Oranges of an excellent flavor, fresh Lemons,
A few bls. new Pork and Herrings, very good.

Also—Seed Potatoes of an excellent quality by the barrel or bushel.

Thos. Simms.

April 25. d

For Sale,

ONE half of the valuable tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called *Bell Plains* and *Hickory Bottom*, late the property and residence of George Lee Waugh, deceased. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling house, with four rooms on each floor, and passage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy, and smoke house: bounded on one side by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fishery, and abundance of wild fowl in the season. This land will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person desirous of viewing it, will be shewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Cary Seldon who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can also shew all the lines.

If this land is not disposed of by private sale, it will be set up to the highest bidder, at Mr. Estes's tavern in Fredericksburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be shewn to those who wish to purchase.

Two thirds of the purchase money must be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For other particulars apply to the subscriber, who is authorised by the Devisees to bargain for the same.

Gawin Corbin Turberville.

King George County, Doegg, April 5, 1803. } dds

To the Editor of the New York Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

I was calmly enjoying my toaft and coffee ſome mornings ago, with my ſiſter Dorothy and Jack Styliſh, when we were ſurprized by the abrupt entrance of my friend, Mr. Andrew Quoz. By the particular expreſſion of his *knowing phiz*, as couſin Jack calls it I immediately perceived he was laboring with ſome important intelligence.

In one hand he held the Morning Chronicle, and with the fore finger of the other pointed to the particular paragraph. I haſtily put on my ſpectacles, and ſeized the paper with eager curioſity. Judge my ſurprize, Mr. Editor, on reading an act of our legiſlature, pronouncing any citizen of this ſtate who ſhall ſend, bear, or accept a challenge, either verbal or written, diſqualified from holding any office of honor or confidence, or of voting at any election within this ſtate, &c. &c.

The paper fell from my hands—I turned my eyes to friend Andrew in mute aſtoniſhment. Quoz put his finger to his noſe, and winking ſignificantly, cried "What do you think of this my frind Jonathan?"

"Here is a cataſtrophe," exclaimed I, in a melancholy tone. "Here is a damper for the mettleſome youths of the age. Spirit of chivalry, whither haſt thou flown! Shade of Don Quixotte, doſt thou not look down with contempt on the degeneracy of the times!

My ſiſter Dorothy caught a ſympathetic ſpark of enthuſiaſm—deep read in all the volumes of ancient romance, and delighted with the glowing deſcriptions of the heroic age, ſhe had learned to admire the galantry of former days, and mourned to ſee the laſt ſpark of chivalric fire thus rudely extinguiſhed.

Alas! my brother, ſaid ſhe, to what a deplorable ſtate are our young men reduced! how pitiful muſt be their ſituation—with ſenſibilities ſo *eaſily injured*, and boſoms ſo *tremblingly alive* to the calls of honor and etiquette!

Indeed my dear Dorothy, ſaid I, I feel moſt deeply for their melancholy ſituation. Deprived in theſe dull, monotonous, peaceable times, of all opportunities of evincing, in the hardy conteſt of tented field, that heroic flame that burns within their breaſts, they were happy to vent the lofty fumings of their ſouls in the more domeſtic and *leſs dangerous* encounters of the duel—like the warrior in the fable, who deprived of the pleaſure of ſlaughtering armies, contented himſelf with cutting down cabbages.

Here a ſolemn pauſe enſued. I called to mind all the tales I had heard or read of ancient knights: their amours, their quarrels, and their combats; how, on a fair ſummer's morning, the knight of the Golden Gooſe met the knight of the Fiery Fiddle; how the knight of the Fiery Fiddle exclaimed in lofty tones, "whoever denies that Donna Fiddleoſa is the moſt peerleſs beauty in the univerſe, muſt brave the ſtrength of this arm!" how they both engaged with dreadful fury, and, after fighting till ſunſet, the knight of the Fiery Fiddle fell a martyr to his conſtancy; murmuring in melodious accents, with his lateſt breath, the beloved name of Fiddleoſa.

From theſe ancient engagements, I deſcended to others more modern in their dates, but equally important in their origins. I recalled the genuine politeneſs and poliſhed ceremony with which duels were conducted in my youthful days, when that gentlemanly weapon, the *ſmall ſword* was in the higheſt vogue. A challenge was worded with the moſt particular complaiſance: and one that I have ſtill in my poſſeſſion, ends with the words, "*your friend and affectionate ſervant, Nicholas Stubbs.*" When the parties met on the field, the ſame decorum was obſerved; they pulled off their hats, wiſhed one another a good day, and helped to draw off each other's coats and boots, with the moſt reſpectful civility. Their fighting too was ſo handſomely conducted: no aukward movements; no eager and angry puſhes; all cool, elegant and graceful. Every thruſt had its *ſa ſa;* and a *ha hah* lunged you gently through the body. Then nothing could equal the tenderneſs and attention with which a wounded antagoniſt was treated: his adverſary, after wiping his ſword deliberately, kindly ſupported him in his arms, examined his pulſe, and enquired, with the moſt affectionate ſolicitude, "how he felt himſelf now?"—Thus every thing was conducted in a well-bred, gentlemanly manner.

Our preſent cuſtoms I can't ſay I much admire. A *twelve inch barrel piſtol* and *ounce ball* are blunt, unceremonious affairs, and prevent that diſplay of grace and elegance allowed by the ſmall ſword. Beſide, there is ſomething ſo aukward in having the muzzel of a piſtol ſtaring one full in the face, that I ſhould think it might be apt to make our youthful heroes feel rather diſagreeable; unleſs, as I am told has been ſometimes the caſe, the duel was fought by twilight.

The ceremony of loading, priming, cocking, &c. has not the moſt ſoothing effects on a perſon's feelings; and I am told that ſome of our warriors have been known to tremble and make wry faces during theſe preparations—though this has been attributed, and doubtleſs with much Juſtice, to the violence of their wrath and fierceneſs of their courage.

I had thus been muſing for ſome time, when I broke ſilence at laſt by hinting to friend Quoz ſome of my objections to the mode of fighting with piſtols.

Truly, my friend Oldſtyle, ſaid Quoz, I am ſurpriſed at your ignorance of modern cuſtoms: truſt me I know no amuſement that is, generally ſpeaking, more harmleſs. To be ſure, there may now and then a couple of determined fellows take the field who reſolve to do the thing in good earneſt; but in general our faſhionable duelliſts are content with only one diſcharge; and then, either they are poor ſhots, or their triggers pull hard, or they ſhut the wrong eye, or ſome other cauſe intervenes, ſo that it is ten, aye twenty chances to one in their favour.

Here I begged leave to differ from friend Andrew. I am well convinced, ſaid I, of the valour of our young men, and that they determine, when they march forth to the field, either to conquer or die; but it generally happens that their ſeconds are of a more peaceable mind, and interpoſe after the firſt ſhot; but I am informed that they come often very near being killed, having bullet holes through their hats and coats, which like Falſtaff's hack'd ſword, are ſtrong proofs of the ſerious nature of their encounters.

My ſiſter Dorothy, who is of a humane and benevolent diſpoſition, would no doubt deteſt the idea of duels, did ſhe not regard them as the laſt gleams of thoſe days of chivalry, to which ſhe looks back with a degree of romantic enthuſiaſm. She now conſiders them as having received their death blow; for how can even the challenges be conveyed, ſaid ſhe, when the very meſſengers are conſidered as principals in the offence.

Nothing more eaſy, ſaid friend Quoz: a man gives me the lie, very well: I tread on his toes in token of challenge; he pulls my noſe by way of acceptance: thus you ſee the challenge is ſafely conveyed without a third party. We then ſettle the mode in which ſatisfaction is to be given; as for inſtance, we draw lots which of us muſt be ſlain to ſatisfy the demands of honour. Mr. A. or Mr. B. my antagoniſt, is to fall; well, madam, he ſtands below in the ſtreet; I run up to the garret window, and drop a brick upon his head: If he ſurvives well and good; if he falls, why nobody is to blame, it was purely accidental. Thus the affair is ſettled, according to the common ſaying, to our mutual ſatisfaction.

Jack Styliſh obſerved, that as to Mr. Quoz's project of dropping bricks on people's heads, he conſidered it a vulgar ſubſtitute; for his part he thought it would be well for the legiſlature to amend their law reſpecting duels, and licence them under proper reſtrictions—That no perſons ſhould be allowed to fight without taking out a regular licenſe from what might be called the *Blood and Thunder Office*—That they ſhould be obliged to give two or three weeks notice of the intended combat in the newſpapers: That the contending parties ſhould fight till one of them fell, and that the public ſhould be admitted to *the ſhow*.

This he obſerved, would in ſome degree, be reviving the *ſpectacles* of antiquity, whens the populace were regaled with the combats of gladiators. We have at preſent no games reſembling thoſe of the ancients; except now and then, a bull or bear bait, and this would be a valuable addition to the liſt of our refined amuſements.

I liſtened to their diſcourſe in ſilence: yet I cannot but think, Mr. Editor, that this plan is entitled to ſome attention. Our young men fight ninety nine times out a of 100, through *fear* of being branded with the epithet of *coward*; and ſince they fight to pleaſe the world, the world being thus intereſted in their enconnter, ſhould be permitted to attend and judge in perſon of their conduct.

As I think the ſubject of importance, I take the liberty of requeſting a corner in the Morning Chronicle, to ſubmit it to the conſideration of the public.

JONATHAN OLDSTYLE.

From the PATRIOT.

ECONOMY,
The Watch Word of Republicaniſm.

THE friend of man, from the elevated heights of philoſophy; the intelligent farmer, in the humble walk of agricultural purſuit, behold in the ſame light, and with like emotions, the republican drama which is now exhibited on the political theatre.

Among the motives to action, the thirſt for property, the love of gain, is the moſt powerful; hence a hungry party, with a wiſtful eye upon the golden fruit, diving into the receſſes of the human heart fixed upon economy *as the* watch-word, *the* magic taliſman, *to conjure up to themſelves the honours and emoluments of a riſing country. With this powerful weapon, like the lever of Archimedes, they have raiſed the world. The contrivance work ed a charm, and it might be ſaid, even in our days, that the children of darkneſs are wiſer in their generation than thoſe of the light. Federal officers denounced for plun dering the public treaſury; proclaimed guilty by ten thouſand republican voices, have not yet* been brought to juſtice; *they are ſuffered in ſecurity to fatten on the fruit of their ſpoils. Even the far famed* report of the committee of inveſtigation, *of the ever memorable ſeſſion of* 1802, *which unlocked the public eye, the very* Augeon ſtable *of corruption, is ſuffered to ſleep; to ſink into the republican tomb where the ghoſts of mighty demagogues, in "durance vile," are doomed to reſt. This ſpectre has proved harmleſs to the plunder ing federal officers; no one is compelled to diſgorge his pelf; no one brought to puniſhment; the all powerful arm of republican juſtice is withered, and the naſcent energies of democracy are ſubdued in the embraces of the Preſident's* Mazzei Delilah. *But economy continues to be rung in our ears; it ſwells every note in the republican tune; it becomes with the worſhippers of the* powers that be, *the firſt part of their morning and evening ſervice; and we cannot but fancy the* office worn *votary of Jefferſon exclaiming, in ſecret, O Economy!* ſweet profeſſion! *thou giveſt us bread and clotheſt us, and "in thee we live, move and have our being:" long will I remain thy* profeſſor, *and laſting ſhall be thy dominion. Such are the tricks of modern republicaniſm. But juſtice ere long, raiſing her ſtern voice; ſhall ſay to the political hypocrite,* ſtay thy hand, *thy days are numbered; ſo far ſhalt thou come and no farther.*

A LOOKER-ON.

County of Oneida, April 8, 1803.

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 19.

An Engliſh veſſel arrived on Wedneſday night from La Hogue; ſhe ſailed from thence laſt Sunday evening in conſequence of the buſtle and confuſion that was going on at La Hogue and Cherbourg. She was about to load oyſters for London, and was heaving out ballaſt for that purpoſe; but from the warlike appearance of affairs in that neighborhood the captain thought it moſt prudent to leave it as early as poſſible. Tickets were leaving at the houſes of all thoſe connected with the army, and the utmoſt confuſion ſeemed to prevail.

The following notice was yeſterday iſſued by Mr. Erving the American Conſul.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

London, March 18.

Official notice has been received from Liſbon, that his Royal highneſs the Prince Regent of Portugal has iſſued unlimited orders for the admiſſion of foreign flour into the ports of that country, on paying a duty of forty rees per alquier, or four hundred and eighty rees, equal to ſixty cents per barrel; and that veſſels with clear bills of health, and whoſe crews are free from any ſickneſs, ſhall no longer be ſubjected to quarantine.

The following extract of a letter from an officer juſt arrived from Carthagena, is important at the preſent criſis:

"The Spaniards are laying up and diſmantling all the ſhips of war that were at Carthagena. Five ſail of the line, one of which is a fine firſt rate, called the Indian, are laid up as above; and a fine firſt rate, called the Prince, had ſailed for Ferrol to be laid up there. The magazines at Carthagena are without ſtores of every deſcription; ſcarce a coil of rope, a bolt of canvaſs, or ſpar that would make a lower yard. The artificers were diſcharged for want of money to pay them. Certificates were given to them, as well as to the ſeamen, for the balance of the wages due to them, which they ſold for what they could get, about one half of their ſtated value."

Courier Office, Three P. M.

We have juſt heard a rumour, which is in circulation in this city. It is, that an embargo has been laid upon our ſhips in the French ports.

We mention the rumour: but have not been able at this late hour to aſcertain whether it be authentic or not. It produced ſome effect upon the Funds; the 3 per cents which were at 65 for money, and 66 for account, fell to 64 ½ for money and 65 ½ for the account.

Traveller Office, London, March 19, *half poſt* 3 *o'clock.*

We ſtop the Preſs to ſtate, that intelligence has juſt reached us of an embargo having been laid upon all the Britiſh veſſels in the ports of France. We do not pledge ourſelves for the authenticity of this intelligence.

By a veſſel arrived at Plymouth from Cherburgh, an account is received of orders having reached that place on Sunday laſt from Paris, for all waggons, carts, carriages and horſes, to be put in requiſition, for the purpoſe of tranſporting troops and baggage; in conſequence of which the greateſt buſtle and confuſion prevailed at that place.

Price of Stocks, this day at Twelve.

3 per cent Conſols 65 ¾ 64 ⅝ ¾, Ditto, for acc. 66 ¼ 65 ½. 3 per cent reduced ſhut. Omnium 13 12 ¼ diſcount.

March 20.

We are aſſured, from an authority on which we confidently rely, that our government, ſatisfied by the evidence of paſt experience, that further conceſſion, inſtead of conſolidating the peace would only weaken its foundation and invite aggreſſion, have reſolved to reſiſt the torrent of Republican domination, and to try the iſſue of another war, ſhould their appeal to the juſtice and policy of France prove unſucceſsful. Should the diſpute be amicably adjuſted, the conceſſion muſt proceed from France.

On the arrival of the courier, announcing to Bonoparte the King's meſſage to Parliament, the Conſul immediately ſent for General Duroc (diſtinguiſhed by his ſucceſsful embaſſy to the Pruſſian court) and after an audience, which conſumed the greater part of the night, Duroc was diſpatched on a ſecond miſſion to Berlin; and it is underſtood that Bonaparte waits the reſult of this meaſure, previous to his definitive reply to the remonſtrances of our Cabinet.

It is ſtated that a veſſel has arrived at Plymouth, announcing that an embargo had been impoſed on all Britiſh veſſels in the French ports; but this report is obviouſly incorrect, although ſome interruption to the ſailing of veſſels, with particular freights may have occurred, as is ſaid to have been the caſe at Calais: but the intercourſe by packets, &c. continues as for ſome time paſt.

A letter by the Liſbon mail announces the arrival of general Laſnes at his former hotel; it adds, that the inſtant of his arrival, he wrote to the Prince regent, informing him that he came to reſume his former functions, but that he could not appear at any levee till all the miniſters who had formerly given him offence were diſmiſſed! Extraordinary as it may appear, the Prince is ſaid to have compliwith this requeſt.

Such is the preſent ſcarcity of caſh in in the city, and ſuch the deſperate extent of ſpeculation, that more than 50 per cent. is paid for money for the continuation on Omnium from Friday laſt till Tueſday next.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The arrival at this port yeſterday of the ſhips Julianna, Ontario, and Young Factor, has put the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer in poſſeſſion of London Papers to the 20th March, Liverpool of the 21ſt, and London Prices Current of the 18th.

We have ſelected the moſt intereſting part of their contents.

On the important question of Peace or War, between Great Britain and France, we have nothing decisive. The definitive answer of Bonaparte to the ultimatum of the British Cabinet, which was every moment expected, had not arrived in London on the morning of the 20th of March. Our extracts are principally confined to the subject. In fact, the London papers are almost wholy occupied with "the dint of warlike preparation," and with conjecture on what will be the probable issue.

It is mentioned as report in a paper of the 14th, that Bonaparte had written a letter to the King of England, of which the following is the substance:—"Brother, in disputes between nations of such importance as England and France, a question must necessarily arise of considerable moment, viz. *Which is the greater?*" We of course, reciprocally, must be partial; and I have no hesitation in declaring, that if Britain do not submit to my claims, the English Empire must be *ecrase* (destroyed.)"

The probability of a renewal of hostilities, and the report of an embargo in the French ports, had caused a sensible depression of the funds at the date of our last accounts.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

WELL Mr. "No Aristocrat," and what are you that attempts to strut and look big? You prate about Athens, and a great many things, as if you were somebody.

You rightly observe that your head is *blockish*. It must, indeed, be a block, or you would not have said so many stupid things as you have. But let me advise you, Sir, to take a pinch of snuff and brighten up your optic glasses, examine your records again, and see if there was nothing done by our federal legislature towards reducing our navy to a peace establishment, more than merely suspending the building of six seventy four gun ships. You ask, "was there any seamen discharged? Was there a single sea officer disbanded before Mr. Jefferson came into office?" Yes, Mr. *Blackhead*, before Mr. Jefferson came into office, Congress had passed a law for that purpose, and also allowing the sale of all our vessels of war, except a select number.

Whether a *general* peace was made in Europe before our army was disbanded or not, is of little consequence. The fact certainly is, that *our* peace was so far made as to justify the executive in that measure. But whether the disbandonment was in consequence of the peace there, or that the peace in Europe was brought about by that disbandoning, is a matter I shall not contend about. The main points I contend for are, that the army was disbanded, and the navy reduced to a peace establishment, before Mr. Jefferson came came into office; and this being the case, it is but with an ill grace the democrats place to the credit of the Jefferson administration, the savings arising from the abolishing of these institutions.

It was to be expected that there would be a terrible *howling* among the Demoes, after our election. Driven as they are from their *strong holds*, to see their darling Mr. Brent supplanted in the affections of the people, by a man whom they hold in utter contempt, and have loaded with the foulest calumny, must be galling indeed. But why all this rancor and spleen; why such animosity and contention amongst us? Are we not all Federalists, are we not all Republicans? Yes, the veracity, the honor of Mr. Jefferson, is pledged for this solemn *truth*. A truth as evident, as plain, as the angles of a triangle.

I shall now, Mr. "No Aristocrat," take my leave of you. I am not going to spend all my time with politics. I have some other little matters to attend to.—But should you *condescend* to favour us with your real name, I may, perhaps, again tender you the homage of my high respects.

JAMES DOUGLASS.

April 30.

The Batavian government has received official information that the Day of Algiers has decleared WAR against FRANCE.

Two Proclamation were issued by the King of Great Britain, on the 10th ult.—one.

"For encouraging Seamen and Landsmen to enter themselves on board His Majesty's Ships of War."

THE OTHER

"For recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving Foreign Princes and States; and for granting Rewards for discovering such Seamen as shall conceal themselves"

[*N. Y. pap.*]

"*Liverpool, March* 19.

"Stocks appear recovered, and the alarm of War is not as great as it was a few days ago."

Paris, March 14.

There was yesterday, as usual, a grand circle at the Thulleries. The Ambassadors of the different Powers were in the Saloon, with a numerous assemblage of strangers and ladies of distinction, Generals, Senators, Tribunes, Legislators, &c.

Bonaparte entered, with an unusual alertness of manner, and after saluting the company, he addressed himself to Lord Withworth, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by all who were present.—"You know, my Lord, that a terrible storm has arisen between England and France.

Lord Whitworth. "Yes, General Consul; but it is to be hoped that this storm will be dissipated without any serious consequences."

Bonaparte, "It will be dissipated when England shall have evacuated Malta. If not, the cloud will burst, and the bolt must fall. The king of England has promised by treaty to evacuate that place, and who is to violate the faith of Treaties?"

Lord Whitworth *(surprised on finding himself questioned in this manner, and before so many persons)* "But you know, General Consul, the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my sovereign is to fulfil the treaty of Ameins; and you know also———."

Bonaparte. "You know *(with impetuosity)* that the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your court, that if on the receipt of your dispatches, orders are not issued for the immediate surrender of Malta, then *War is declared*. I declare my firm resolution is to see the treaty carried into effect, and leave it to the Ambassadors of the several powers who are at present to say who is in the wrong. You flatter yourselves that France would not dare to shew her resentment whilst her squadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

Lord Whitworth,. "But, General, the negociation is not yet broken, and there is even reason to believe——"

Bonaparte. "Of what negociation does your Lordship speak? It is necessary to negociate what is conceded by treaty—to negotiate the fulfilment of engagements, and the duties of good faith?—Lord Whitworth was about to reply, Bonaparte made a sign with his hand and continued in a less elevated tone.] My Lord, you Lady is indisposed. She may probably breathe her native air rather sooner than you or I expect. I wish most ardently for peace, but if my just demand be not instantly complied with, then war must instantly follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not sufficient to bind to peace, then the vanquished must not be left in a condition to offer injury."

Here this unexpected *conversation* terminated, if that term be allowed, where the discourse was almost wholly on one side.

Bonaparte afterwards walked up and down the hall, and discoursed with several persons with an assumed air of gaiety. To the English, however, who met his eye, his regards were limited to a cold salute.

This scene is so important in its nature and consequence, and at the same time so new in Diplomatic History, that I have taken much paines to get at its details. The auditors were numerous and attentive; but some difficulty arose from the quickness of the sallries, as the reply did not always very graciously await the answer. Some traits of extreme vivacity on the part of the First Consul, I do not choose to hazard. In other respects the *text*, I believe is faithful, and I leave it to you to make the *comment*.

Just received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

VENISON HAMS,

For sale by

T. SIMMS.

Public Vendue.

Will be added to to-morrow's Sales,

1 bale of Gurrahs,

50 pieces Platillas, first quality,

1 trunk containing Chintzes, Calicoes, Marseilles Quilting, &c.

1 do. containing Stockings, silk and cotton, Shawls, Muslins, Velvets, &c. &c.

12 pieces Ticklenburgs, damaged.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 2.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Thursday the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

SUNDRY

BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATED on the corner of Washington and Cameron streets, with sundry Buildings thereon; at which time the pavement will be completed round the said lots.

Also,

The whole SQUARE, with 5 framed HOUSES thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 feet front by 100 and 110 feet deep (a fifteen feet alley to each lot) or the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers.

It is pleasantly situated on Oronocco, Alfred, Patrick, and Pendleton streets, lying between John Dundass and John Potts, Esquires, houses. A part of the purchase can be taken in goods. The terms of payment will be more particularly made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BOGUE.

May 2. eods

For Sale,

The fast sailing Sch'r *Sisters,*

burthen about 70 tons, built on the Rappahannock. She is well calculated for a packet, and in pretty good trim. A liberal credit will be given.

Apply to

SAM. CROUDSON & Co.

Who have for Sale on board said sch'r

Fine Liverpool Salt in sacks, and Tar in bls.

May 2. eo3t

The whole of the property of John Fitzgerald, advertised for sale on the 21st ult. could not on that or the succeeding day be set up, owing to previous engagements of the Vendue Master; it was then concluded as most eligible to postpone the sale of the residue until the 19th day of May, (inst.) There remain the Distillery, the piece of ground upon Wolfe and St. Asaph streets, and the tract of Land in the vicinity of the town, which will on that day be exposed to sale on the terms formerly advertised.

THOS. A. DIGGES, } *Acting*
JAMES KEITH, } *Executors.*

May 2, eo

G. GEIB

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an elegant assortment of

PIANO FORTES,

which he flatters himself cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any in this town.

And he hopes the terms of sale he intends offering to the public, will induce those ladies and gentlemen to purchase who would wish to favor him with their patronage.——*N. B. He will warrant them for twelve months.*

For terms apply at Mrs. Wilson's boarding house, King street, Alexandria.

May 2. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at Mr. Lane's, about 13 miles from Alexandria, on the Winchester road, on Friday night the 29th ult. a negro man named DAVID, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 22 years of age, very bowlegged and limps a little in walking, occasioned, as he says, by having his hip dislocated and one thigh broke: Had on a nankeen over jacket, country linen overalls, a muslin shirt, and a new pair of coarse shoes; took with him a superfine broadcloth coat, half worn, with pearl buttons—when strictly examined he has a stoppage in his speech. He was brought from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and it is expected he made for Alexandria, for the purpose of getting a passage by water to the place where he came from. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and confining him in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

JAMES BROWN.

May 2, eo3t

Notice.

THOSE gentlemen who have agreed to associate for the purpose of forming a volunteer uniform Company of Militia, will please to take notice that a Meeting will be held at Mr. Mott's Tavern To-Morrow Evening, at 7 o'clock for electing officers and making other necessary arrangements.

Persons desirous of adding their names to the list are requested to attend that evening.

May 2.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

SPENCER, PEARCE & Co.

WAS dissolved on the 23d day of February last, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them (for payment,) to Benjamin and John Comegys, of the city of Baltimore, and those indebted desired to make payment to B. and J. C. or any person they may authorise to receive.

JERVIS SPENCER,
GIDEON PEARCE,
BENJ. & J. COMEGYS.

May 2, 1803. eo 12

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Piscataway in Prince George's county in the state of Maryland, on 9th April 1803, a Negro Man named MYAL. He went to spend his holiday's with his wife, who is a slave to Mr. Addington Skinner near Nottingham, and resided there until Wednesday morning, and then was seen with some of Mr. Notley Maddox's people on their way to the City of Washington. He is about five feet eight or ten inches high, rather mulatto cast, but dark, and a little round shouldered, and has lost one of his lower foreteeth, on the left side of his forehead he had scar near the edge of his hair. As he had a variety of clothing, it is uncertain what he took with him. Whoever takes up the said run away and brings him home shall receive the above reward, and reasonable expences paid, and if secured, so that I get him again.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining said fellow, at their peril, and particularly all masters of vessels from taking him away.

BENNET GWYNN.

May 2. law3t ‡

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries, and

ENGLISH COAL,

for sale on board the barque Henry, Capt. Trotter, just arrived from Liverpool.

Apply to

R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of English Slate for covering houses; Port, Dry Lisbon, & Calcavello Wines in qr. casks; soft shell'd Almonds in bags; Earthen Ware in crates, Stone Ware in crates; London Porter in casks; Pipes in boxes; Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a quantity of Georgia Cotton in bags.

March 31. d

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of Turk's Island SALT, afloat at Irwin's wharf—Also, a few boxes of fresh Prunes for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.

March 28. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY the 5th May next, will be sold on the premises,

SEVERAL HANDSOME

Building Lots of Ground,

in fee simple, situate on Fairfax and Gibbon streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 18. eods

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.

Feb. 5. d

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Reſectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Stre, Baltimore, a freſh aſſortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchaſed at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Biſhop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper, he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

An is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Seminal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe, If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Chriſtian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South ſecond-Street. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before Ebenezer Forſon, Eſq one of the juſtices of the peace fo Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENG

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and form obſtructions or ſouleſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort, flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia, or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful, and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſprits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

—

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions which carried off a ſubſtance to al appearance a mere-mucous but upon cloſe inſpection quit repeled with very ſmall living animals. No tone of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

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So celebrated among the faſhionable through out Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ring worms, ſun burns, prickley heat, &c.

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—

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This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime & foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

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A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

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—

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—

The United States of America,

Diſtrict of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the Diſtrict Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Columbia, by John Thomſon Maſon, Eſquire, Attorney for the ſame, againſt nine packages of SUSPENDERS of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, current money of the United States, which ſaid nine packages of Suſpenders were brought in the Britiſh barque called the Henry, from a foreign port, to be unladen and delivered from the ſaid barque called the Henry, within the United States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria, in the diſtrict aforeſaid, and were by Lionel Trotter then and there, being the maſter and having the command of the ſaid barque called the Henry, cauſed, ſuffered and permitted to be unladen and delivered from the ſaid barque called the Henry, within the U. States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria aforeſaid, without a permit from Charles Simms, Eſq. then and there and now being Collector of the ſaid port of Alexandria, at the county of Alexandria and Diſtrict of Columbia aforeſaid, he the ſaid Lionel Trotter, then and there being the maſter and having the command of the ſaid barque called the Henry, and the ſaid John Thomſon Maſon, has prayed that the ſaid nine packages of Suſpenders may be condemned and diſpoſed of for the benefit of the United States, as is by law directed—*And whereas*, the Hon. William Kilty, Judge of the ſaid Court, has ordered Friday the twentieth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for holding a court, at the court houſe in the town of Alexandria, for the trial thereof, agreeably to the prayer of ſaid attorney——*Notice is hereby given*, that a Diſtrict Court will be then and there held for the trial of the premiſes and the owner or owners, and all perſons who may have any claim or intereſt therein, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a final determination ſhould not paſs.

By order of the Judge,

(Teſte.)

G. DENEALE, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office,

Alexandria, April 26. d

—

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